NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally pand for. BY OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY EXQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACE. EST US. COTTOE taken of ananymous correspondence. We do no

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-My NEIGHBOR'S WIFE-NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery,-BULL RUS-GILDS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. Day and Evening-STA E RESONER-ARTELL PARCE, SEA LION, BEARS, AND OTHER CO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway, CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- Sone

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOK ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, PARESS, AC AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -- Songs, Ball CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL. No. 45 Bowery.

New York, Thursday, August 22, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The rebels do not appear to entertain an Immediate intention of attacking Washington, as far as our latest accounts would lead us to believe. Their advance guards have failen back on Centreville, and there were indications yesterday of a hasty retreat, marked by all the appearances of a panic, as though they expected an attack by the Union army. The position of affairs around Wash inton yesterday was marked by a grand review of the army of the Potomac by General McClellan, in which the President and most of the Cabinet participated. The enthusiam among the troops was immense, and their appearance is described to be most orderly and well disciplined. Apart from this interesting event we have nothing new to record in the vicinity of the national capital.

The Union spirit in Maryland appears to have obtained fresh vigor from the rumors of an attack being made upon Washington in that direction Home brigades for the defence of the soil of Maryland and the protection of Washington are reported as rapidly organizing in different parts of the State.

We publish elsewhere the long expected report of the Union Defence Committee to the Common Council. It was presented and read at the meeting of the Committee held yesterday afternoon. It appears that \$998,298 has been expended by the Committee, of which \$230,000 was given for the support of the families of our soldiers, \$157,336 in aid of the militia regiments, \$352,424 in aid of volunteer regiments, and \$21,947 for military organizations not yet completed. The sum of \$226,589 was contributed for arms and ammunition.

We understand that numerous complaints are made daily to the federal authorities here respecting the inefficiency of the blockade at the Narrows, and that several vessels pass through nightly without let or hindrance. Loyal citizens witness the loading of vessels with salt, pork, oil and other things that would give comfort to the ene my, but they do not send information to the United States Marshal, vainly supposing that the blockade is sufficient to prevent the passage of outward vessels, not duly anthenticated for a legiti mate voyage. Marshal Murray has plans laid to bring up some of our shippers on charges of treason.

We give to-day further particulars of the late battles in Missouri. The death of General Ben McCulloch is again reported, and the details of that event given by a prisoner who returned from the rebel lines. General Price is also reported badly wounded.

THE NEWS.

The arrival of the Edinburg from Liverpool and the mails of the Bohemian from Quebec yesterday completed our European files to the 8th of Augus The details of the news to that date are very inte cesting. We publish to-day articles from the Londor Post and Times on the question of the blockede of the Southern ports, as well as on the policy of England in recognising successful revolt, which are very important. A cotton ship, which let Mobile early in June, had arrived in Liverpool Some four or five hundred of the Coventry (England) ribbon weavers were out of work, and s destitute that one-half of them were in the parish poorhouse. The latest advices from Ireland con ain accounts of the feeling created in the Western portion of the island by the news of the retrent from Bull run, as well as reports of the agricultu ral and real estate prospects of the kingdom The London Times has another article adverse to the idea of an American loan.

By the arrival of the schooner Euphemia, Car tain Bagley, we have advices from Ponce. P. R. to August 6. The market for American provision was extremely dull. Lumber abundant. Coopers stuff in great demand; scarcely any to be obtained The sugar crop would be finished in about a mouth. Money it was nearly impossible to obtain; as high as three per cent a month being paid daily. Sugar had to be bought on six months' time-a thing never known before. The war and the high rates of duty in the United States it was feared would cause disastrous effects upon the island. No bills of exchange on the United States to be had. American gold-31/2 a 31/4 per cent premium. Sil ver 2 a 3 per cent.

Our correspondent at Ponce, Porto Rice, gives full report of the arrival of the privateer Jeff. Davis in that port. She mounted five guns and had sixty men on board. Ten men were sent ashere for provisions, but they not being allowed to land, the privateer was compelled to go in under the twenty-four hours neutrality rule of the Queen The Captain General sent the war steamer Herman Cortez outside the harbor to see that she obeyed, as well as to watch her subsequent The rebel captain boasted that he had taken six prizes, and was then about to look after New York vessel with specie on board. He had boarded the Baltimore brig Francis Jane and giver to her eer sander a formidable looking protection occasion flag in one corner, which will pass he des from all privateers. Baltimore, be said tend are god nort with them. An Am d to be the Keystone Plat. 1 further on the 4th inst.,

had also been off Ponce. He also reports the

chasing of the schooner Joseph W. Webster and the bark Cordelia by privateers. From the market report of G. A. Phillips, Niles & Co., St. Thomas, W. I., July 30, we learn that they had received news of the arrival of the privateer Jeff. Davis at San Juan, Porto Rico, on July 26; the overhauling of American vessels by the pri-vateer Echo, about two hundred miles to the northwest; a privateer schooner cruising in latitude 24, longitude 60.20, and the arrival of the privateer

steamer Sumter at Curacoa.

The Bermuda Mirror of the 14th of August reports the movements of a portion of the British West India fleet thus:—Her Majesty's ship Spiteful has arrived safely at Port Royal, Jamaica. The steamer Cadmus left Barbadoes on the 20th ult. on a cruise. The gunboat Skipjack was at Barbadoes on the 23d ult. The ship Driver, hence for Jamaica, was spoken on the 25th ult. by the schooner Harkaway, which vessel arrived at St. George's on the 5th inst. The ship Barracouta, which arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 22d of July, suffered greatly from yellow fever.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, in a general order publishes the names, occupations and residences of ne lieutenant and three hundred and eighty-six non-commissioned officers and privates of second infantry regiment, Pennsylvania reserve corps, who refused to take their oaths preparatory to entering the service of the United States. order dismisses them from the service of the State and brands them with the charge of partaking of er bounty, and in the moment of her peril desert ing her. Will the Governor now give us the name of the officers, at least, who commanded the Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, which Geeral McDowell said moved off the field, when the battle of Bull run commenced, "to the sound of the enemy's cannon?"

The secession majority in Tennessee, at the election held on the 8th of June, was 61,273. At the election on the first of August, when the vote was taken on the new constitution the disunion majors ty was reduced to 53,728.

The act prohibiting the exportation of cotton except through Southern ports, has been amended by the rebel Congress so as to cover rice, sugar, molasses and syrups. The prohibition is to be continued during the existence of the blockade.

One of the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, had a "letter of marque" from Go vernor Wise, in which he was empowered to " pick off" Union scouts at five dollars a head.

It is estimated that ninety-five thousand new troops will be at the national capital by the mid dle of next week. Forward to Washington!

The Richmond papers say that Mrs. Henningsen wife of the filibuster, who is now in General Wise' staff, had arrived in that city from New York They also state that she was closely searched by the Unionists, but that she "managed to get through with over thirty pounds of quinine, five re volvers and a galvanic battery." Smart woman General Magruder, rebel, has two hundred and fifty men daily employed at Big Bethel, erecting ortifications

Twenty young men in the House of Refuge a Rochester enlisted in the United States cavalry service on the 20th inst.

A man named Charles Vacaro, of Louisville, has been arrested in Memphis and thrown into prison for wearing a Union badge.

The cod fishery is represented as being poor this season by the American, British and French fisher

A disastrous fire, by which five buildings were totally and nine partially destroyed, forty persons rendered houseless, and \$50,000 worth of property lost, occurred yesterday morning in Delance; street, between Orchard and Ludlow, extending to the rear of the two latter streets. Several casual ties occurred from the falling of walls, burns, &c. Frederick R. Lee, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, was badly bruised and burned; Henry Enger and Jacob Trauver, members of No Truck, were severely injured by a falling wall; William Tooker, a member of No. 19 Engine, was bally burned, and several other persons sustained

The cattle market was again overstocked, and prices for beef receded fully 1/2c., the sales having een nearly all effected at from 6c. to Sc., with bu comparatively few at the outside price. Sheep lambs were also in enormous supply, and though in fair demand prices were about 25c, per head lower. Swine were plenty, dull and fully le, per pound lower, sales having been effected at fed. The total receipts were 4,608 beef cattle, 174 cows, 656 veals, 13,361 sheep and lambs, and 5,620 swine.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with morping. The sales embraced about 2,000 bales, 1,009 of which were taken by spinners. Prices closed flym on the asts of 18 4c. for middling uplands. The cotton year ends on the first of September next, or in about ten days nce. Ritherto the receipts of the new crop at the ports during the month of August, have been embraced within the estimates of the current year. They have varied in some seasons, and have sometimes exceeded 20,000 bales. This year they will fail far below that amountand pe haps will not exceed as many hundreds as both factors and clanters have favored the plan of re aining the cotton on the plantations. This detention of the usual supplies in the interior during the month of august will lessen the estimate of the crop for 1860-61 The probabilities are that the crop for the year ending Is September next will not vary materially from 3,600,000 bales, against 4.600.000 bales the previous year, showing a ecrease of \$1,000,000 bales. Accounts speak favorably of the present growing crop so far as heard from; and making the allowance for the diminished quantity of land planted on account of the increased culture of grain, the stimates generally of the yield do not go below 3,500,000 bales, while some parties suppose it may reach from 3,500,000 to 3,500,000 bales. Flour was again heavy, and closed at a decline of 5c, to 10c, per bbl., mestly a latter figure, while at the concession the demant was firm. Wheat was 2c, per bushel lower, and active at the ecline. Corn was without change of mement, while the demand was fair. Pork was moderately cealt in, with sale t mess at \$15 12%, and of prime at \$10. Eugars were firm, with sales of 1,200 hh/s., 40 boxes, and 200 hhds, malado at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm and sales limited. Grain freights were more active specially to British ports, while rates were unchanged.

LEGAL EMBARRASSMENTS OF OUR TROOPS,-We nuch regret to learn that advantage has been taken of the absence of many of our volunteers. at the seat of war, by individuals having doubtful pecuniary claims against them, to institute proceedings which have resulted in obtaining adgments, attachments, injunctions, &c., which, mder the circumstances, must be regarded as ery vexatious and unpatriotic. The three are hard. It has become necessary for nearly every one with moderate incomes, to economize expenses, and to ask indulgence from those to whom they are indebted. If ever such indulgence were proper and just, it is in the case of those who are perilling their lives and future welfare, in fighting the battles of the republic and endeavoring to suppress rebellion and restore the integrity of the Union. In Pennsylvania and other States, "stay bills" have passed the local Legislatures, and oppressive measures have been rendered illegal. The Legislature of this State is not now in session, but public opinion should frown down the avaricious tyranny which is being so ruthlessly exercised by merciless and anreasonable creditors. Claims will be rendered none the less available by reasonable delay in enforcing them, and this should certainly be granted to the gallant absentess from our misist, on a serthe dway of steam, | vice which should insure for each individual Good Samter private as well as public gratitude.

The Armies in Virginia-Who Will Gain

Whether the reports that have reached this city from Washington, within the last few days, of an impending attack upon the national capital by the rebel forces, are true or exaggerated, it is certain that a battle, upon the fate of which the future destinies of the republic must nore or less depend, cannot be far distant The government of Jefferson Davis has succeeded in congregating armies with an aggregate numerical strength of two hundred thousand nen, upon the soil of Virginia, and it has become a condition of their maintenance that hey should be led, at the earliest possible monent, into action. The Richmond authorities have as much to fear from inactivity as from defeat. Ill clothed, poorly fed, badly disciplined, unaccustomed to subordination, the greater number of them forced into service against their will, with a cause they believe to be desperate, and, secretly possessed, in many instances, with Union sentiments, the Southern army may, at any moment, fall asunder, and its eaders know that, if the war cannot be rendered a short and quick one, no violence they can employ will suffice to keep their followers up to fighting mark. Despotism which pays n irredeemable, worthless shinplasters, and is sure of eventual defeat, can retain no lengthy control over hungry subjects. The latter either rebel, desert, or go openly over to the enemy General Beauregard, under such circumstances will not dare to permit the hordes he commands to think on what they are doing, and, were he unwise enough to do so, General McClellan will for reasons equally cogent, goad him on to action

The battle of Bull run was a disaster ur paralleled, since the days preceding the battle of Valmy, when the armies of the French republic met with invariable defeat, on account of the incapacity of their generals, and the want of discipline among their troops. The Carmagnole levies-the raw artisans and tradesmen, the clumsy burghers, the base mechanics and low easant churls, as it had been the fashion to erm the middle and lower classes, of Franceat length, however, found their Kellermann, just as the grand army of America, be ridiculed as it may be by an English snob, has found its McClellan. Under the latter as under the former, enthusiastic but inexperienced recruits. conscious that their lives are in the hands of a chieftain they can trust, will face cannon balls. be able to pull triggers, stand their ground, or, if need be, cross bayonets with any of the military machines that may be placed in antagoism against them. It may be said that the loyal army of the North has already become awake to an instinct of its own soldiership. Since the primary meeting," colonels, generals, and majors of the first act of the war, have been swept into oblivion, and tried officers have been substituted in their places; since the services, in warfare, of experienced army officers have been recognized as superior to the self-bedazzled confidence of epauletted, gregsbop aspirants for fame, the prospects of the federal army have so changed that no sensible person can doubt in which direction success must hereafter tend. Were a battle to take place to-morrow, we hould be safe in predicting that a victory

would be gained by the federal troops.

Under the régime of the "On to Richmond' outside politicians, success was next to impossible. The confessions of General Scott; the revelations of Colonel Richardson, and of the nembers of Congress; the confidential declarations of Secretary of the Treasur Chase, during his recent stay in this city; and the details that have been given to the community in official reports, and by returned volunteer officers, afford abundant proof that the affair at Buil run was a causeless massacre, which might have resulted in the utter overthrow of secessionism in Virginia, had we properly understood our own strength and the enemy's weakness. The repetition of such a disaster is next to impossible Then they were united and we were divided. Now we are a unit and the elements of insubordination and division exist largely among the rebel troops. Their very leaders have ceased to agree. General Jefferson Davis, eaten up by jealousy and ambition, views with dismay the doubtful successes of his own generals; men like Generals Lee and Johnston are thrust into the background, and Beauregard issues Na. poleonic proclamations in which the words "I" and "my" abound, and "my troops," "my generals," "my movements," are the staple of a preparation by him for revolt against the established authorities at Richmond, and the proclamation of a sort of Santa Anna dictatorship. which is, most clearly, what he has, for some

time past aspired to. Experience has demonstrated that ten thousand Northern troops, can, at all times, cope, successfully, with three, it not four, times that number of the levies of the Confederate States, under equal leadership. The "relative manhood" question has been settled, over and over again. All that the loval States have bad to fear has been that the officers in command of our armies would prove cowardly or inefficient. General McClellan has nobly remedied this evil, and no doubt whatever can remain with respecto the future destinies of the war. Battle is inevitable, sooner or later. Whether, however, our forces are attacked, or whether the federal army marches towards Richmond, to drive rebellion out of Virginia, it has reduced itself to a nearly mathematical certainty that the next battle will decide the ultimate issue of the war. and that the fictitious laurels obtained by the enemy will shortly be rent from them forever.

KEEPING THE COPTON SAFE.-We perceive that the cotton factors of Charleston have addressed a circular to the planters of South Carolina, submitting that, as comon, if sent to the seaports, could not be experted, it would inconveniently crowd the stores and wharves, and the ordinary risks of fire and robbery would be increased. They therefore recommend the planters of that and other States to send none of their cotton to market until the blockade is removed from all the Southern ports, but to make arrangements to store it carefully under their own sheds and gin houses. There is no doubt that the chief object of this is to prevent if possible, the capture of the cotton crop by the United States forces. It is probably thought "down South" that the storage of any large quantity of the fibre at any one port might offer too great an inducement to our ships-ofwar to enter and take possession of it. But if the rebels think that allowing it to remain on the plantations will prevent our taking posees sion of it when the proper time comes, they are very much mistaken. It is quite immaterial to us whether it is stored on the plantations or at the water side. Either will be almost equally Lord Palmerston's Opinion of the Block

we publish to-day an article on the blockade from the London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston. Its tone is bitter and defiant, and deserves the attention of our government. It defies the United States to annex Cuba or Canada, and says that Maine and the agricultural West have a far greater chance of separating from the Union and joining Canada than British North America has of throwing its fortunes with the enfecbled, dislocated and dismembered neighboring republic." It adds that "the government of England can only deal with de jure governments, and that "it is a fact that the South has achieved its independence." This shows the malignant animus of the British government and it is well that we are forewarned provided we are also forearmed. It is very evident that, in consequence of the battle at Manassas, the British authorities are meditating the acknowledgement of the independence of "the South," and that the Post is throwing out its feelers in this article, the practical part of which bears on the blockade

The Post says that "Admiral Milne, the commander of the British North American squadron, has officially reported that the blockade is totally insufficient." From this statement Lord Palmerston, in his organ, draws the inference that "the cotton ports in the South are practically more free than those of the North" (alluding to the tariff)-an inference which not only Admiral Milne's assertion enabled the British government to draw, but the hard facts, which cannot be gainsayed, of numerous ships escaping the blockade. In our telegraphic news by the Canada, published yesterday, the following paragraphs appeared:-

The Canada reports the arrival out of the following ves-els from blockaded ports of the South— Arrived from Savannah, Genoa, at Deal. Arrived from New Orleans, Kaler, at Barcelona. By an article from the Liverpool Post of August 6, which we publish to-day, it appears that the ship Harriet, of Dublin, had arrived at Liverpool, laden with cotton, from Mobile, Wo are all aware that recently shins laden with turpentine, hemp, and other paval stores, had run the blockade from ports of North Carolina to Nova Scotia, and yesterday a ship arrived at this port from the West Indies with turpentine. which had also undoubtedly run the blockade from North Carolina, but to legalise its entry was compelled to clear from a neutral port.

British merchants and shipowners are well

aware of these facts, and will embarrass their government if they do not act upon them. The English ambassador at Washington assures our government that his government will respect the blockade, and has no intention of breaking it. But in the language of diplomacy this evidently means that it will be respected provided it is efficient; but if not, not. Engand is a commercial country, and commercial interests are paramount to all others. When a committee from the New York merchants appealed to Mr. Seward against the Morrill tariff. his answer was that the commercial interest was only a fraction of the whole interests of this country, while the case was different in England, where an appeal from the merchants would settle any question with the government. It is, therefore, extremely probable that unless the blockade is very soon made effective and sufficient, the British government will be so urged by the mercantile interest to pronounce it null and void that it will have to yield clamor. Our government, therefore, ought to take warning in time, and instead of being angry (as it is stated they were) with Capt. Hickley, of the Gladiator, for reporting to Commodore Stringham that the blockade was inefficient, we think they ought to thank him for putting them on their guard. He was only doing his duty, and the fact that he is able to pilot himself in and out of this port proves that he is an efficient officer, who will know how to do his duty on a more stern occasion, should it ever arise. The circumstance of his refusing a pilot, we think, is not without its significance. But however that may be if the representations Capt. Hickley made be true, he is not to blame, but the imbecility which permitted such a loose blockade. If the blockade was not effective it ought to have been made so. It is the part of true wisdom and statesmanship to give heed to all those premonitions instead of repenting when it is too late.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MISTAKES.-Notwithstanding the notorious inefficiency of the blockade and the inadequacy of our cruising squadron to capture or prevent the depredations of privateers, the government has so far hesitated or declined to purchase the fleet of five large steamers offered at a fair valuation by Comm dore Vanderbilt that he has at length with drawn them. It has acted similarly with regard to other offers from our merchants of highliserviceable craft, and, having thus thrown away opportunities that would have been seized wit avidity by the rebels, the result is that our com merce is the prey of pirates, and vessels to and from the British provinces and the Southern ports are regularly running the blockake. The Navy Department in thus acting is reneating the blunder of the war authorities in retusing the half million of men who volunteered to enlist, when, soon after the bombard ment of Fort Sumter, military enthusiasm reached its highest point. The government would not have them when it could get them and now, when it wants them, they are not i be got, or are at least slow to come forward A little more than three months ago voluntees offered themselves by thousands for the Sickle brigade, but they could not get accepted, and the result is that at the present time recruit sufficient to complete the five regiments are no forthcoming. This is the great evil of a blinprocractination resulting from the want of pro per foresight. The mistaken policy, whether arising from false ideas of economy or not, i working badly in the army, and will be still more disastrous in the case of the navy.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM ON THE CANADIAN BOD DER .- The introduction of the passport system was a very timely measure; but one feature in it appears to have escaped the attention of government, and that is, to extend its operation along the Canadian frontier. If this is not done passports might as well not be required from passengers arriving or departing seaward, for all the rebel agents and other suspicious charac ters as a check upon whose proceedings the system has been introduced would certainly come and go by way of Canada, there bein every facility for this, now that the steamers the Montreal and Quebec line are runnin weekly to and from Europe. We therefor trust that the government will perceive the no cessity of making the same rule apply to Rouse the scaports.

LOYAL OLD KENTUCKY-THE RIGHT SORT OF PRACE MEETING.—In another part of this paper the reader will find an interesting report of the proceedings of a late great peace meeting of men of all parties in the loyal city of Louisville, the commercial metropolis of that inflexi-bly loyal border slave State, Kentucky. In the State of New York, and in some of the other free States in this section of the Union, we have had of late a number of so-called peace meetings. here and there, organized and conducted by little squads of desperate politicians and vagabond sympathizers in the cause of our Southern rebellion, and at these treasonable gatherings the recognition of the Jeff. Davis confederacy has been the paramount idea. The peace men of Louisville, of the great slaveholding State of Kentucky, have been reading these Northern traitors in the disguise of peace makers a whole

The peace men of Louisville have a direct and absorbing interest in the subject under consideration which enables them thoroughly to understand it. And what do they say? Hear them. Thousands of them in council, they declare, in a series of patriotic resolutions. "That we behold in the dissolution of the Union a remedy for no evil, but an aggravation of them all;" that they do not see how a substantial peace is to be attained by the establishment of two independent governments within the present limits of the United States:" that all sectional parties should be abandoned that a spirit of "justice and conciliation should inspire all political action," but that "the rights of the government should not be abandoned a the dictates of an armed rebellion."

This has the ring of the true coin, fresh from the mint; and when these Union men of Kentucky further declare that they are "unwilling that any foreign Power shall own the mouths of the Mississippi or any of the ports of the United States, and we are, therefore, unalterably opposed to the dissolution of the Union," they disclose a reason for their loyalty which canno be answered without changing the course and be outlet of the Mississippi. The whole series of these Kentucky peace resolutions we submi to the careful digestion of our smooth and hypocritical Journal of Commerce; our pious and weeping Jeremiah, the Hon, Ben, Wood; our incurable nigger-worshipper, the Hon. Massa Greeley, and to the special consideration of Dean Richmond and his treasonable rump of the Albany Regency.

In the last of these Louisville resolutions the people concerned declare their sympathy for Missouri, "over whose territory a great army of invasion (Southern rebels) and of coercion is marching, notwithstanding the vote of her people so recently for the Union," which is well put; for in this rebel invasion of Missouri, in contempt of the repeated popular elections of the State in favor of the Union, the most stupid ecessionist can discover the blackest ingre lients of a military despotism.

We like these peace resolutions of this Union meeting at Louisville. The good people of that city are in the very best position to know all about the drawbacks and disastrous consequences of a dissolution of the Union, and they will, therefore, listen to no propositions of peace demanding a separate Southern cor ederacy. When such are the sentiments of the people of Louisville, it is somewhat remarkable hat New York should furnish two or three newspaper organs in the interest of this Souther rebellion, the recognition of which would be fatal to the liberties of the North and the South and the beginning of Mexican anarchy.

GENERAL LYON, INEFFICIENT BLOCKADE AND RED TAPE .- The latest accounts from Missouri show conclusively that the death of the gallant Lyon, and his loss to the country at this trying hour, is the direct result of the circumlocution of red tape on the part of the administration. We are told that the troops which had arrived a Rolla were ordered to push on to Springfield seven days before the battle took place, but could not go for the reason that they had wagons for transportation, nor could get the authority to purchase any, the War Departmen having serious objections to purchasing then rom any person but their slow-coached Penasy. ania contractors. It is about time that we beat some other cry than this. Want of transportante has been rung in our ears for the last four mouth when any enterprising man could have seems enough to accommodate an army of half a mi lion in sixty days. There is no cause for this delay but favoritism, red tape and imbecivity.

The same rule applies to the blockade. merchant of this city offered as the commence ment of the war to blockade every port is die Southern States in sixty days, so that no vesse of any size could either obtain ingress or emesbut it seems that this was not in accordance with red tape, and we are therefore compelie to submit to all manner of depredations from the privateers, with a fair prospect of a war wat England. It appears to be very easy for the departments to drop circumfocution when it affect the interests of their favorite contractors. Why can they not do it when the interests of the ountry are at stake? A day of reckoning yo waits those responsible for not sending assis ance to General Lyon; and other misdeeds in he War Department are too numerous to men tion. A like storm is preparing for the navy arm of the service for the miserable way the blockade has been conducted, and the orderal in both of those branches of the governmen had better beware, lest their crime be increased and the storm made more furious by a repeti tion of the blunders of the past.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN A NEW LIGHT .- The mestion is asked by one of the London jour als, "Why is Prince Napoleon about to visi be United States?" and it proceeds to answe by saying that the majority of the people of ne secoded States are of French extraction and consequently entertain strong feelings towards the land of their forefathers, and that it Louisiana much of the Gallie spirit prevails with its language. Further, that it is well understood by all who know "the aristocratic disposition of the whele of the Southern States' that they are ripe for monarchical institutions and authority, and by the system of universal suffrage so long familiar to them, they have a ready instrument in their hands to bring about desired change in their form of government and select Prince Napoleon as their future sovereign. A strong, nation backed by France, would thus, we are told, be established in the New World, and the balance of power in Europe would be affected by this new phase of he main cotton supply being directly under the power of Napoleon.

A more foolish surmise than this we have seldom read, and it would appear thererom that journalists in London are not less deluded than some of their correspond-

ents in this country. The question, "Why is Prince Napoleon about to visit the United States?" was obviously suggested by the curious statement of one of the latter-that the people of the South were in want of a king-an as sertion that has been indignantly contradicted and scouted, and laughed at by the whole community to which the sentiment was imputed It is notorious that since his arrival in the United States the Prince has maintained a strict seclusion from all public demonstrations, and that he even refused to go to Richmond, when beyond the rebel lines, so making his stay among the disloyal as brief as possible. No one would feel more surprised than the Prince himself to hear of such a motive being attributed to him in this visit to America.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY-STARTLING DEVELOPS MENTS.—Among the papers said to have been found on the rebel emissary Muir, who was arrested just as he was taking his departure for England on the Persia, is the following:-

England on the Persia, is the following:—

Mr. B. showed me conditentially Mr. Russell's letter about the battle. Has letter beats all I have yet seen in print about the Yankees running. He says we could have itself with the Confederate States of America had not the beliggerent rights, according to his notion, he would certainly admit they had the beliggerent power. On caute of secrecy he communicated to me also that the first step of recognition was taken. He and Mr. Bouligny together sent Mr. Trescott to Richmond yesterday to ask Jeff. Davis, President, to accept the treaty of commerce, to accept the neutral flag carrying neutral goods. This is the first step of direct treating with our government.

If prepared fer active business by 1st January you may rely and going right.

If prepared for active business by 1st January you may ely a all goir gright. Crops good and fine. There is more corn made than ever nown. Cotton will be four million bales, with what was

oft from last crop.

Have no doubt that there will be soon direct opportunities with the South by steam. All our privateers do remarkably well, though some less good than others.

The animus that dictated Russell's letter de scribing the Bull run fight is clearly accounted for by the above. His early letters from New York and the South led to the suspicion that he was sent out on a special mission to write up and aid secessionism. We have now positive evidence of the fact. But of this more by and bye.

What we have immediately to deal with is the statement that envoys were sent to Richmond on the part of, or with the connivance of. Lord Lyons, to ask the rebel government whether they would accept the provisions of the treaty of l'aris and enter into a treaty of commerce with England. We may observe, parenthetically, that the Confederate Congress have since accepted two of the clauses of the former reaty, and rejected that about privateering. It will be said, perhaps, that we are assuming too much in connecting the English minister with these proceedings. The comment made by the writer of the letter from which the statement is taken seems to leave no doubt upon the point. "This," he says, "is the first step of direct treating with our government." There could be no direct treating except with the English Minister or his authorized agents.

Has the attention of the State Departmen been directed to this extraordinary document? If, as published, it has really been found among Muir's papers, not a moment should be lost in calling on Lord Lyons for an explana

THE TONE OF THE CANADIAN PAPERS.-In the tone of the Canadian papers it is easy to see the malignity of the mother country reflected. In commenting on the order of Gen. McClellan to shoot down the mutimeers of the Seventyninth regiment if they did not submit, the Toronto Leader says:-

Toronto Leader says:—

Taken in conjunction with other circumstances affecting regiments of foreigners now in the service of the states, it proves the folly of any man, not being a nativaline regiment of the states, it proves the folly of any man, not being a nativaline regiment of the states, it proves the folly of any man, not being a nativaline state and the states of the st

The malice of this is very apparent. Th Toronto Globe, in a long article headed "Joh rown. Jr.." glorifies that criminal for his ar ealing to the colored race of Canada to pre are to aid in the present war, for which b ws he is himself enlisted. He adds, we know not by what authority:- " You need not be me wised if our government should soon acceptained regiments. Please do all you can to o ranize and drill in such an event." The effect this, which the Globe so highly appland yould be to embarrass the government an theriv defeat the war. Whatever the Canadia apers advise or approve it will be a safe ru or our government to do the very opposite.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Res ment-Examination of the Allege Staver Outsitters, &c. &c. Boston, August 21, 1861

The departure of the Twenty-Brst regiment from W cester v-day, was unavoitably postsoned. They im to morrow afternoon, via Norwich. Several other re m ats to camp will tollow within a few days.

The preliminary examination of Albert S. Bigelow a A. H. Potter, both of New Bedford, charged with fitti at the whole stap Brutus for a slaver, took place to-d fore United States Commissioner Guid. The eviden and to tredscate leater, who was discharged. Bigel Fareps will call of Caps Race, weather permitting tweathy despatch s. She will be due there Satregive any despetch s. She will be due there ay nighter Souday meaning. Mr. Mothey Minister to Austria, was a passe

Vermont Union State Convention.

M. NTPLIER, VI., August 21, 1861
The Union Convention called to reminate candidates state offices mot here to-day. W. G. Ferrin, of Mont lier presided. The foll-wing is the ticket piaced in nom arion.—For Governor, Hon. Andrew Tracy, of Woodsto for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Levi Underwood, of Fination; for Treasurer, J. T. Taurston, Esq., of Montpell The convention was large, harmonious and enthusias Speeches were made by Hon. Stephen Thomas, S. B. Colleg, and Oramei H. Smith and others.

Bedy Found Off Norwalls.

The body of a man was found to-day off Norwalk and a supposed to be the Guilford captain, that Jacka clied. It had evidently been a long time in the want the body had on thick clothing and offcloth pants

British War Steamer Driven Ashore Pici. ADEL-MA, Avg wt 21, 186
The schooler T. Northrop, at this port from Portrine, reports off Minag and, on the 12th inst., saritish was stemmer driven ashore. The vessel wobably prove a total wreck, but her materials will

Obitury.
Blandon, Vt., August 21, 186
Hen. A. G. Dans, M. D., L. L. D., a distinguished cit
(Vermont, died at his residence in this town yeste

Rain Storm in Cincinnati. CINCHARATI, August 21.

The heaviest rain ever known in this city fell bur and a half this afternoon, dooding the surgets ceilars and washing roads away. Great dama done.

Board of Aldermen. A special meeting of the Board of Alderman wa yesterday evening, the President, Alderman Ger

be chair. The first business submitted to the Board was a tion to the effect that suitable notice be taken Board of Ascernace of the seath of Nonh L. Farnha Colone to the regiment of Fire Zonaves. The re-

on Fo twosked the Prestitent of the Bo